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**Conference Publicity.**  
 THE Editor and Publisher wants the Herald's opinion as to "pitiless publicity" of all meetings, discussions and actions of the coming disarmament conference. The Editor and Publisher itself believes that "the experience of the last few years demands that all of the sessions be held out in the open in the white light of publicity" and that "an open conference and enlightening publicity would be true to the best traditions of this republic."

The Herald has no objection, now or ever, on this or any other public question, of submitting its opinion to the "white light of publicity." We believe that newspapers have a far higher obligation than what merely results in selling their papers. Their first obligation is in the selection of news, and so, the kind they feed to the public. They have great power for good and a vastly greater power for evil. Which road they take and how far they go, is a matter of individual judgment of policies.

The Herald does not believe the policy advocated by Editor and Publisher would be other than disastrous to good results from the conference. We are sure we can trust Secretary Hughes and his associates. The objective is known. It is what this people want more than any other single thing—international good understanding and friendship, to bring permanent peace. Relief from taxation is but an incident. If Mr. Hughes in the conference negotiations needs the support of public opinion, he knows how to get it. If in doubt as to public opinion, he knows how to remove the doubt. If he wants to submit any question to the higher court, he knows the way to appeal.

If the American people cannot trust Mr. Hughes, they should get some one else to lead their delegation. If they cannot trust President Harding to select his associates, they made their own mistake in electing him. If the men he names are not those they can trust, they can force a change, in fact time will probably be given for protest before decision is made. If there is any particular man or men wanted as an associate with Mr. Hughes, now is the time to let that be known.

So far as The Herald has been able to observe there is not a club nor a civic, or other organization in this country, where the members hear or are informed as to the discussions, the details of negotiations, which lead to propositions submitted to them. They do not know the what nor why of many matters never submitted to them. Frequently action is taken in their name, without their consent being asked, or chance for dissent. And our national government. Not only are "executive sessions" everywhere, but it is not a fact, nor will it ever be a fact, that open conference is a part of this republic's best traditions.

The people know nothing of the negotiations which have led to this very conference. They were under way long before the public was informed. We only know they have been and are under way, and the results, with the general attitude of governments. Great Britain and Ireland have a truce and are drawing together under the cloak of the most complete secrecy this modern world has even known. Publicity would have doomed these negotiations to failure. If the wish is to doom this conference to failure the surest way is "the white light of publicity" to sell newspapers. The Herald is convinced that the part of the newspapers in the conference is not as an independent publicity agency with 1,000 differing judgments fixing policies. The newspapers' place is as the helpful, sympathetic, wise agent of Secretary Hughes and his associates. They are the American army to be largely under his command. There could be no more effective force.

This is not surrender of judgment nor blind following. It is intelligent co-operation in a cause which all thoroughly understand and with an objective all not only entirely commend, but in which they have a common national pride and complete faith. They will be in the confidence of Mr. Hughes. He must have their confidence. They will understand his strategy. It is their part to help and what they do not tell, or guess, or insinuate, or intimate, will be as important as what they say. But the idea that everybody must know everything, that the negotiations must be public, is one which would create chaos, a Babel of tongues, a certainty of failure, giving the few opponents of disarmament a poison gas to use on an unmasked, unarmed populace.

**A Career of Service.**  
 JOHNS Hopkins recently gave notice that no fee for surgery at its hospital must exceed \$1,000 for an operation and that fees for attendance should not be more than \$35 per week per patient. This was taken as setting a standard for all other hospitals and was received with mingled favor, sadness and indignation. Just what is the magnitude of distinction gained by one of great wealth, who pays but a paltry \$1,000 to gain the hall-mark of the country's highest surgical skill?

Such a fee brings the possessor of millions close to the ranks of the common people and no whit superior to the middle class. Moreover, it takes away all the sweetness and light which comes from combining an operation with benevolence. No one who pays but that price can have the ensouling satisfaction of having included the cost of some poor person's operation, and so saving a life. And in many instances this is actually the case. There are many hospitals where the fee is graded, not at all, or practically not at all, by the delicacy or major character of the operation, but like taxes, on the ability to pay.

But the added dictum comes from Johns Hopkins that that institution has always taught "by precept and example that the ideal medical

man should early learn that medicine is not a career for those who hope to become rich." Some way or other, this turns memory back from the present to the days of the country physician, his buggy and old Dobbin; to the village doctor, and the man who in every family, was next—if indeed second—to the church and minister. There is that quality in the profession which speaks only of service, of intimacy, of true friendship and of a sort of bulwark which is a wall of confidence to those most in need of a supporting power. Money seems a mean sort of thing by comparison.

The ethics of medicine are the ethics of service. The visit in the home had a different relationship than that in the office or hospital. If this profession has lost anything in these later days with its far greater knowledge, skill and technique, it is in that personal element, that intimacy and complete confidence, which made it distinct from a business and much more than a vocation.

Russia is paying a tremendous price for an experiment that the Russians themselves had no desire to undertake. They have been much like sheep led to slaughter.

**In Agreement.**  
 THE Herald has no objection to Premier Hughes, of Australia, agreeing with our position on disarmament. We have an especially high opinion of his judgment when he does this. In addressing the American Club in London, he said it would be useless to discuss disarmament unless this included and effected a settlement of Pacific questions. This settlement, he said, must come first. If it does, disarmament will follow as of course.

As a fact, also, taxation has nothing to do with it. Taxes are but a wec lever on public opinion. This country knows nothing of taxes as applied in Great Britain. Comparatively speaking, our people have not yet been touched. Yet the British commons has just authorized, in preparation for disarming, the building of four battle cruisers which are expected to be the last word in size, speed, armament and fighting strength. Britain does not intend to be caught off her guard. Her navy is weaker in fighting power than before the war. She has scrapped her dreadnaught class. She proposes to enter the conference at near her time-honored standard. She will then hold what will be her relative strength.

But this proves that taxes will not be a controlling factor, save, perhaps, with the power behind thrones. If Britain goes on building in her present financial condition, no other country, least of all the United States, will stop. Only removal of causes will halt armament; only the removal of causes will insure peace, and with the removal of causes all else will follow.

The only problem then, seems to be almost foolish. Why should the United States and Japan have differences which could possibly lead to war? As a truth the two parties most in interest are these two countries. The others are concerned largely as arbitrators, who may be, quite surely will be, involved in any war between the two.

A wife and her girls generally know enough about business to know that summer logic requires the old man to keep his nose to the grindstone during the heated term in order to finance their seaside activities.

**Congress Has the Facts.**  
 THOSE inside or those outside of Congress may disagree with Secretary Mellon's suggestions—they are nothing more—as to sources of new revenue and the taxes which should be modified, or repealed. But no one can but appreciate his frankness, his plain, matter-of-fact statement of conditions. It is many a day since a Secretary of the Treasury has gone to Congress without any shade of subterfuge and telling a tale with such an absence of varnish, as to create near consternation.

It is for Congress to say what the tax shall be and how it shall be distributed. But, if it is to meet expenditures, expenditures fixed by Congress, they know exactly how much its total must be. Mr. Mellon gives exactly the kind of information the budget law is expected to provide. But appropriations were made before this law was operative. So this information results in a sort of hind-sight situation to show what it will prevent in the future.

There are still bills before Congress, which carry appropriations, each in the millions. Which of them, other than that for the care of disabled soldiers, should pass? The greater appropriation bills have passed. Shall any of them be recalled? Mr. Mondell says \$500,000,000 can be cut from the tax estimates. How, save by further reducing the army and by stopping all construction on capital naval vessels, at least until after the disarmament conference, can this be done?

On the other hand is the country shying at an unreality? Is \$5,500,000,000 more than can be paid from this country's wealth and earnings without crippling industry? If so then expenses must be cut, and President Harding demanded a reduction, not a shifting of the burden.

Economy in government expenses seems to be a sort of spigot and bung hole game.

**Pays by Indirection.**  
 MAYBE our merchant marine may be worth all it costs. There has been one recent example of its cash value. All Egyptian cotton was allocated to British ships. To get a share of this, American operators, acting through the Shipping Board, cut the rate. The British replied with a cut in rates and insurance which shaded the American combined rates. By the use of shirt-sleeve diplomacy the British have now allotted half of what comes here, to American ships.

**New York City Day By Day Impressions**  
 By O. O. McIntyre

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up and in a petrol cart to A. Dwan's home at Great Neck and a swim in the sea with a dog and came Morris Gest, the theater man, Walter Catlett and Norman Kerry, play actors, and had a noble breakfast on the veranda. Slept while in a hammock and read "Alice Adams," a brave tale, and then to W. Sheehan's house and played a game of baseball on the lawn with the girls, Frances White and Billie Dove striking the sphere for home. Then to the park and the grass and stained my white sliver shirt.

With my wife to call on R. Hitchcock, the comic, who was abed with a carbuncle and infected foot, but jovial withal. Back again to A. Dwan's for a dinner of fried chicken and corn on the ear and the best ice cream ever I tasted and much merriment with this quip and that.

In the evening to an open air play and Ed Wynn mighty amusing in describing the plots. Afterward all to Madame Bobe's where Africans sang and much dancing and reading "The Sign of the Cross" in his gasoline carriage and so to bed very tired.

Broadway plans its interesting because of its absolute nonsense. For instance, "The Colored Man's Park," and I believe this incident is no stream of water that runs from fire hydrants but afraid to venture into the frolic. White wives of Chinese facing the stares of the curious by leaning out windows and gazing for air. They are never seen on the street. Big touring automobiles filled with sightseers creeping snail-like through the streets. The electric sign of a new cafe on Dwyer street called "The Harvard" and a new Chinatown and Chatham Square gang was pointed out to me. He is known as "The Machine" because he once owned an automobile. He looked mild-mannered and far from the desperado I was told he was.

What a difference a few months make in Manhattan! Last summer a corner was a modest little cottage set in a lawn, a refreshment place for thirsty cabbies. The patrons used to play croquet on the lawn and in the shade of several big maple trees. The other day I passed the corner. It is occupied by a twelve-story building, teeming with life.

A recent Sunday 452,000 persons visited Coney Island and yet statistics show that the army of visitors parted with less money for entertainment than would have been expected from a third of that number. The people who used to be Coney visitors now buy one "hot dog" whereas he formerly bought three. The dance palaces without beer are not patronized to any great extent. The price of a hot dog is 15 cents each and now they are 15 and 20 cents. So Coney drinks water and carries its own lunch and seems to find that it is having just as good time as ever. The bath house profiteer has tried to double the price but has not been successful. Coney is stubborn about paying extortionate charges. It just won't do it.

**Horoscope For Today**  
 MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1921.  
 Astrologers read this as a very uncertain day. Neptune and the Sun are in benefic aspect early in the morning but Uranus has evil power later.

Prophetic of every sort is supposed to be stimulated by this rule of the stars, but while the desire for achievement may be strong, judgment may not be trustworthy. All will be well, but there is danger persons in positions of authority should be successful. If they make the appeal before noon.

Appointments made today should be for urgent action, as there is danger that criticism will center on those who attain any sort of office.

Uranus is again in an aspect believed to encourage intrigue and treachery. The evil way that affects the subconscious mind is held to make both men and women untruthful, but women will be more susceptible. Arguments and actions are dangerous that will be promoted by women who will be too sanguine in their views to attain success.

One of the signs of the times will be the vanishing financial ambitions of women, who will undertake reckless financial ventures.

**MONUMENTS TO THE GREAT DEPARTED.**



In every library are the imperishable monuments to the great thinkers of the past.



The wonderful voice of the singer remains as a monument to his memory.



The great actors and statesmen live again on the moving picture screen.

**Open Court Letters to The Herald**

**Answers Attack by P. A. M.**

The article in The Herald, captioned "The Herald's Open Court Letters," has called forth a storm of protest from the respectable colored element of Washington. He says: "Thousands of this number came by the way of street cars... boys, girls, men, and women, all disregarded the rights of others and pushed and crowded and roughly handled in order to get on the cars." This is a natural occurrence at any time during a rush hour or when Washington is going out to enjoy itself.

Most of the pushing and shoving when done, is done good-naturedly, and I believe this incident is no different than any others. When a circus was here people went to the grounds over the Capital Traction Company's lines in crowded cars and the same thing was noticeable. Only there were no "sore heads" and everybody was roughly handled. People who do not like to be crowded, ought not to go in crowds, especially in street cars. Fords are cheap—get a Ford!

Now as to the wonderful conductor who is glad to see that he "instructs the motorman in the use of this is the invariable rule as to overcrowded cars.

There is not a white man in Washington who would rush into a public print to unmercifully condemn a people having innocent and pure. If they were fully 10,000 colored people out to the park, there were not 10,000 in the car. Did 10,000 colored people misbehave, "pampered" and if they did there were 30,000 of us who were not there. There is so much to be said for us, and so much to be said for us, that it hardly behooves any of us, to talk about the rest of us." 5,500 of us refuse to be condemned for what 100 of us do—even not granting that they misbehaved themselves.

**Defends Patent Medicines.**  
 Dr. Blair, the Washington Herald, to the Editor has introduced "Senate bill No. 2283" to regulate the practice of medicine in the District of Columbia. This bill, if it passes, will kill the patent and proprietary medicine in the District. A druggist cannot recommend the drug on his shelf. The manufacturer cannot print his recommendation on the label, or circulate it on the inside, or advertise in the papers.

Poor people, who cannot afford medical advice for minor complaints and who depend on these ready-made medicines, many of which are practical and good, can simply fold up their tents and proceed to Gehenna.

**Tribute to Soldier-Dead.**  
 To the Editor, The Washington Herald, in memoriam—"Lest we forget." They are coming back to us, but not as they went away. Not with martial step and flashing eye, their youthful faces lighted with a high purpose. No, slowly, in grand silence, the pale hosts are returning to the homeland.

**Booster for the Gumps.**

As to the article signed by "Edenfeld" in which he grumbles because you publish the cartoons by Smith and Gumps, et al. I venture to predict that this person has had the aspiration to get in "Smith's" class as a sketch artist and has fizzled, and is so sorry that he is leaning towards that big institute across the Eastern Branch, or that is already his abode. The Gumps are very amusing—keep them amusing us.

**Discuss Pennant Chances.**  
 The pennant race is beginning to heat up in the eyes of Washington baseball fans, and speculation is rife as to whether the home team or an insurmountable barrier. The 1921 baseball season is rapidly drawing to a close, with but one-third more games remaining to be played.

The last lap of the pennant race is being run in third place, battling furiously to overtake New York and Cleveland, and thereby attain the leadership. Critics are inclined to take a pessimistic point of view in regard to Washington's chances for the pennant. Let it be clearly understood before I go any further, that I am not predicting a world series for Washington this fall, but what I wish to bring out is that you cannot say a team is out of the running for the pennant, because that team is seven games behind New York at this writing.

Mind you, this is just the beginning of August, and two more months remain of the season. I do say, and will continue to say, that Washington has a mathematical chance for the flag.

Let us get down to actual figures. New York, in first place today, is just seven games ahead of Washington. Assuming that nine-five games will be played between the American League pennant, we find that New York must win thirty-six of her fifty-nine remaining games, or play at the rate of .610 for the remainder of the season. Cleveland, in second place, must win thirty-three of her remaining fifty-four games, or play at the rate of .611. Looking at our own team's chances, we have to admit that the prospects are none too encouraging.

Washington has only forty-nine more games to play. In order to win the pennant, she must capture thirty-eight of her remaining games, which will compel her to play at the rate of .774. After studying the situation, it looks as though the battle lay between New York and Cleveland, with Washington as a possibility.

The reason that I entertain hopes for the home team is that they are in the midst of a great winning spurt, which has carried them to ten straight victories, and a gain in that time of forty-seven percentage points, quite a gain to be sure. I am of the opinion that New York and Cleveland are cracking

**Indorses Lee Memorial.**

I have just read the note of "W. H. P." in The Herald, ordering you to cancel his subscription to your paper because of the publication of an article indorsing the movement to make a Memorial out of Lee's Arlington Home. "W. H. P." states that he served with four brothers in the Union army. Evidently he, at least is still fighting the "War of the Rebellion"—which by the way was not a war of rebellion at all. I thought all the "W. H. P." class on both sides were dead and gone. I am the grandson of a Confederate veteran—all the able-bodied men in our family served the "Lost Cause." They did not go back on their own as did "W. H. P." and his four brothers (the states they lived in a Southern State). Unlike "W. H. P." I believe in giving homage where homage is due. I reverse the name of Lincoln and admire the genius of Grant. Can't give Sherman much because he made war upon women and children—like the Kaiser's gang—but I suppose he did the best he could according to his (Sherman's) lights. Last Sunday I visited Gettysburg, and I was just as much interested in Meade's monument as I was in Lee's. The deeds of daring of the boys in Blue called forth as much pride as those recorded of the boys who wore the Gray. They were all men, real men, good and true. Lee was a truer soul than "W. H. P." or his would have accepted the command of the Union army when it was offered to him.

Kindly enter my subscription to take the place of "W. H. P." and if any more cancellations are received from those who still fight the war of '61-'65, let me know and I will fill their places with others who will let their struggle cease with Appomattox Court House.

**Here's a Gump Fan.**  
 To the Editor, The Washington Herald, We certainly hope you will not cut out the Smith cartoons, which we enjoy very much—Mr. Gump especially is so "Just like a Gump." A SUBSCRIBER.

**Answers W. H. P.**  
 To the Editor, The Washington Herald, "Oh, was some power the gift of us." To see ourselves as others see us. "Twas few my money a blunder free us. And foolish notion."

My, but W. H. P. is fierce in his opposition to the dedication of the Lee Mansion, Arlington, into a memorial to that great, noble and God American, Gen. Robert Edward Lee.

The loss of his subscription to your most excellent paper caused you such financial embarrassment as may result in the suspension of its publication, just send me the bill, I'll pay it.

**Caruso Re-embalmed; First Job Found Faulty**  
 NAPLES, August 7.—Discovery was made Sunday that the body of Enrico Caruso had been improperly embalmed, and Prof. Giulio Salviati, celebrated mortician, was called in to re-embalm it.

**The Herald Scientific Note and Comment**  
 In Washington

**CHEMISTS TO DISCUSS TANNING PROCESSES.**

New processes of tanning based on studies of electrical discharges and other unusual factors will be discussed by the leather chemistry section of the American Chemical Society next month in New York City.

The notable progress made in American tanning has gained recognition abroad that sessions of the section will be attended by the largest number of European leather chemists which has ever come at one time to the United States.

Some of these experts will also attend the meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain, which after convening with its Canadian section, will cross the border to confer with its American branch and to hold a joint session with the American Chemical Society. The American Chemical Society will meet at Columbia University on Sept. 7 and 8. At its sessions will be discussed revolutionary methods which, if not being able to be hastened without the sacrifice of quality, the saving of time and the releasing of large sums of money from its investment in raw material thus would have the tendency to stabilize and perhaps eventually to lower leather prices. American chemists believe.

One of the marked influences in the sessions will be that of Alfred Seymour-Jones, the first president of the International Association of Leather Trades Chemists. This extensive work in the application of the microscope to leather manufacturers have made him world famous. He has prepared two important technical papers on tanning. In the event of his not being able to be here in person they will be read by his son, Mr. Frank Leslie Seymour-Jones, also a leather chemist who will in addition read a paper of his own.

Another prominent figure in the leather industry of Great Britain, who will address the section is Joseph Turney Wood. He is the discoverer of processes of tanning in which pancreatin is used instead of the crude and obnoxious mixture employed by the old-time journeyman tanner.

Some of the noted foreign chemists whose papers will be read if they cannot appear in person are Prof. H. R. Proctor, affectionately known as "Father of Leather Chemistry," who has long labored with the University of Leeds; Dr. E. Schell, of Havre, France, and Mr. Finn Dinna, of Copenhagen, Denmark.

How tanning as a science has advanced in recent years is shown by the fact that among those who are to address the leather chemistry section is Dr. Jacques Loeb, a noted American chemist connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Original and novel methods of tanning based upon the studies of electricity will be described by John Arthur Wilson, of Milwaukee, chairman of the leather chemistry section. His researches have shown the reasons for the chemical tanning process, distinguished from methods which rested merely upon ancient traditions.

Closely associated with Mr. Wilson in investigations is Prof. Arthur M. Thomson, who is making important studies of the action of electrical discharges of materials used in tanning to the manufacture of leather. His laboratory is in the chemistry department of the University of Illinois, where the leather chemistry section are to be held, contains unique and costly equipment.

On a bench in this laboratory, occupying an area of a square yard, which is reputed to be the smallest tannery in the world, the most complicated processes of tanning are perfectly conducted although on such a miniature scale.

**PUBLIC HEALTH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.**  
 A training school for nurses is to be established by the Surgeon General in cooperation with the Public Health Service. This school will offer to women desiring to take up the profession of nursing a course of study leading to a diploma and certificate of the United States Public Health Service. The school is in charge of the Surgeon General here, but training will be given in certain hospitals in the service. The school will be located at Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Md. The service hospitals provide experience in surgical nursing, including orthopedic, eye, nose and throat, medical, including communicable, nervous and mental diseases, X-ray and laboratory technique, and experience in the diseases of children and public health nursing. A Gynecology and obstetrics will be provided in the second or third year of the course through affiliations with existing hospitals. Lectures, recitations, and laboratory work will be given in the required subjects in each hospital training school.

The course will cover three years (candidates must be between 21 and 25 years of age, must pass satisfactory physical examination and be graduates of a recognized high school or present evidence of an educational equivalent. No tuition fee will be required. Students will be provided with quarters, subsistence, laundry and text books through the course. They must provide their own uniforms. A monthly allowance of \$30 for the first two years and \$50 for the third year to meet these and other school expenses will be made. Reasonable medical treatment will be supplied.

A severe eruption of the volcano of Popocatepetl in Mexico occurred early in April. This is a recurrence of the activity which began in the spring of 1920, after 200 years of quietude.

About 15,000,000,000 tons of coal is burned in pulverized or "atomized" form in this country annually. The British and Canadian governments have recently published extensive reports on the use of this type of fuel in the United States.

One of the curious things about the redoubt, or Judas tree, is that it bears flowers on the old wood. Blossoms are found in abundance on twigs that are five or six years old.